

YAKOVLEV, V.V.

USSR.

[on correct feeding of plants with boron. V. V. Yakovlev, Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.R. 19, 1009-12 (1927).] In a pot expt., the leaves of 35 sunflower seedlings were sprayed with 0.75 mg. B as H_3BO_3 in soln. 12, 28, and 33 days after emergence. When harvested 2 days after the last spray treatment, the sugar content and wt. of upper leaves were nearly equal to those of seedlings grown with 2 p.p.m. B supplied to the roots in sand culture, and much greater than those of seedlings grown with no B.

Ronald G. McElroy

BJR

14036* Non-Nut Feeding of Seed Clover With Boron
Fertilizers. (Uzbek.) V. V. Ishurova. Sovetskaya Agrokhimiia,
v. 10, June 1952, p. 75-77.
Spraying boron solutions on clover, beets, alfalfa, carrots, buck-
wheat, and other plants grown for seed gave increased yields
in all cases. Data are tabulated. 12 ref.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001962010003-9

YAKOVLEVA, V.V.

Boric fertilizers and their use. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo selkhoz lit-ry, 1954. 20 p.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001962010003-9"

YAKOVLEVA, V.V.

(The question of the transportation of boron in the plant)
V. V. Yakovleva (All-Union Sci. Research Inst. Fertilizers,
Agro-Tech., and Soil Sci., Moscow). *Fiziol. Rastenii* 2,
No. 1, 12-19 (1935).—Y. attempts to show that B circulates
in the sunflower plant when applied to the leaves as
boric acid soln. (50 mg. B/l.) by spraying or moistening.
Lower, older leaves always contained more B (twice as
much, on the average), which was essentially not available
to supply younger leaves if the plant was deprived of B
before blossoming. When B was supplied to part the leaves
of the plant there appeared to be some transfer to the
leaves which had not been supplied. When B was applied
to leaves but excluded from roots, there was substantially
more B in the roots than in those of controls, but only 66
as much B in roots supplied directly. If B supply
was cut off there was a dramatic reduction in growth and
development which did not occur when B was leaf-fed.
This mobility of B appeared to be lost after fixation in the
leaves. B supply had to be continuous for the whole
vegetative period, with extra B during budding and flower-
ing. 14 references. A. W. Deitz

USSR / Soil Science. Mineral Fertilizers.

J-4

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 3, 1958, 34129.

Author : Yakovleva, V. V.

Inst : AS LatvSSR.

Title : Extra-Top-Dressing of Plants with Boron and Molybdenum.

Orig Pub: V sb.: mikroelementy v sikh. i meditsine, Riga, AN LatvSSR, 1956, 181-191.

Abstract: Based on experiments of many years in the field and under conditions of production of the provinces of Moscow, Vladimir, Chornigov, Rostovskaya, Tambovskaya, and Bryanskaya Oblasts, and Chuvashskaya ASSR, the increase in seeds of clover and alfalfa due to the extra top-dressing with boron amounted to 0.5-1.0 c/ha, and in seeds of legumes to 30-50% in comparison to control. For a normal

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USSR / Soil Science. Mineral Fertilizers.

J-4

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 8, 1958, 34429.

Abstract: growth and development of the sunflower, an uninterrupted inflow of B into the plant is essential. When the inflow of B into the plant stops from the outside, a boron deficiency occurs; this is due to the fact that B, accumulated earlier in the leaves, has little or no ability to move into the young growing tissues. Only B, which enters the plant in non-organic form, is able to participate in the carbohydrate metabolism of plants. A positive effect obtained by top-dressing clover with Mo was discovered on lightly cultivated soils with large content of Al. It is recommended to use Mo for nutrition purposes in solute and dry form. In dry form, the salt of Mo for pollination is mixed with magnesium borate fertilizer or with dry earth. Inasmuch as

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YAKOVLEVA, V.V.

I-5

USSR/Soil Science. Mineral Fertilizers.

Abs Jour: Referat Zh-Biol., No 6, 25 March, 1957, 22509

Author : Yakovlova, V.V., Skvortsov, V.F.

Inst :

Title : The Effect of Molybdenum on Clover Yield Increase on Podzol Soils.

Orig Pub: Udobrenie i urozhai, 1956, No 5, 29-36

Abstract: Preliminary vegetative experiments proved that Mo is strongly held by acid soils (red earths and podzol). In 1954 field tests and 1955 production tests, non-root nutrition of clover by Mo in the form of ammonium molybdate (0.15 g Mo/100 l water/hectare) and liming of acid soil increased Mo assimilation by plants and acted favorably on their yield, bringing an increase of hay crop in the second harvest of 4.3 centners/hectare when the control yield was 22.4 centners/hectare. In the experiment in 1955, when

Card : 1/2

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Country : USSR

Category: Soil Science. Mineral Fertilizers.

J

Abs Jour: RZhBiol., No 18, 1958, No 82131

Author : Yakovleva, V.V.

Inst : ~~Institute of Soil Science, Ministry of Agriculture of the USSR~~

Title : Application of Microfertilizer in Agriculture.

Orig Pub: Vestn. s.-kh. nauki, 1958, No 2, 145-147

Abstract: No abstract.

Card : 1/1

J-27

AUTHORS: Yakovleva, V. V., Minina, Ye. I. SOV/20-121-1-51/55

TITLE: On the Physiological Role of Molybdenum in Plants (K voprosu o fiziolicheskoy roli molibdена v rastenii)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1958, Vol. 121. Nr 1,
pp. 179 - 181 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Of late more and more attention has been paid to the problem of molybdenum in the plant nutrition and the increase in crop of culture plants. It was found that Azotobacter chroococcum needs molybdenum and is not able to bind the air nitrogen without sufficient supply with this element. Molybdenum is indispensable for the normal vital functions of Azotobacter chroococcum and increases the binding process of the air nitrogen by 600 - 700 % as compared to the control (Ref 3). The rôle of molybdenum is especially important in the transformation-processes of nitrogenous substances. It is necessary in the reduction system of the nitrates. Plants grown on a culture medium without molybdenum have deep-going disturbances of the assimilation. Besides the reduction of the nitrate nitrogen quantity the quantity of the amide- and

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On the Physiological Role of Molybdenum in Plants

SOV/20-121-1-51/55

amine nitrogen and thus the protein synthesis increase. Of late it has furthermore been pointed out that molybdenum plays also an important rôle in the oxidative-reductive system. Cysteine plays an important rôle as reducing agent in the plant metabolism (Ref 2). Its reducing properties depend on the sulfhydryl group SH. Cysteine is transformed easily into cystine in the living cell. It is re-transformed as easily. The cysteine-cystine transformation forms an oxidative-reductive reaction if water in the one case is extracted, and in the other affiliated. The authors investigated the content of SH-groups in plants well supplied, and insufficiently supplied with molybdenum. The SH-determination was carried out according to S.M.Prokoshev. Table 1 shows data on the crop and the SH-content in clover leaves (Trifolium pratense) in bleaching earth (pH 4,2) with a different supply of phosphorus with and without molybdenum. Molybdenum was introduced in the soil as $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{MoO}_4$ (2 mg Mo/1 kg soil). Table 1 shows that the number of the SH-groups is considerably reduced under molybdenum influence in all experimental varieties. In the case of salad the same effect was still greater. An increase of the crop was observed. The carbon

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On the Physiological Role of Molybdenum in Plants

SOV/20-121-1-51/55

hydrate-protein transformation in the clover leaves is different under molybdenum influence. (Table 2):the protein synthesis is reduced in the case of a low level of the phosphorus nutrition. If the soil is well supplied with phosphorus, the protein synthesis is increased. Molybdenum plays an important rôle in the oxidative-reductive system besides its participation in the nitrogen transformation. This is confirmed by the above mentioned material. There are 2 tables and 9 references, 4 of which are Soviet.

PRESENTED: April 1, 1958, by A.L.Kursanov, Member, Academy of Sciences,
USSR

SUBMITTED: February 21, 1958

Card 3/4

On the Physiological Role of Molybdenum in Plants

SOV/20-121-1-51/55

1. Plants--Growth
2. Plants--Biochemistry
3. Molybdenum--Physiological effects
4. Molybdenum--Biochemical effects
5. Protein--Biosynthesis
6. Oxidation-reduction reactions

Card 4/4

YAKOVLEVA, V.V.

Role of molybdenum in the increase of the crop of clover and
other leguminous plants. Zemljiste biljka 11 no.1/3:439-442
'62.

1. Vsesoyuznyy n.i. institut udobreniy i agropochvovedeniya
gor. Moskva.

YAKOVLEVA, V.V., kand.sel'skokhoz.nauk

Use of microfertilizers in the non-Chernozem belt of the U.S.S.R.
Inform.biul.VDNKh no.3:24-28 Mr '64. (MIRA 17:3)

YAKOVLEVA, V.V.; SOBACHKINA, L.N.

Molybdenum effect on the activity of nitrate reductase in
cauliflower as related to the conditions of nitrogen phosphate
nutrition. Dokl. AN SSSR 159 no.2:455-456 N '64.

(MIRA 17:12)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut udobreniy i
agropochvovedeniya. Predstavлено академиком А.Л. Курсановым.

YAKOVLEVA, V. YA.

USSR/Organic Chemistry - Synthetic Organic Chemistry, E-2

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur Khimiya, No 19, 1956, 61493

Author: Khaskin, I. G., Yagupol'skiy, J. M., Fialkov, Yu. A., Yakovleva,
V. Ya., Vishnevskaya, G. I.

Institution: None

Title: On Preparation of 2-amino-1-p-nitro-phenylethanol

Original

Periodical: Med. prom-st' SSSR, 1955, No 2, 30-32

Abstract: 2-amino-1-p-nitrophenylethanol (I) is obtained by simultaneous saponification and amination of the acetate of p-nitrophenyl-chloromethylcarbinol (II) with aqueous-ethanol NH₃. 0.3 mol I 520 ml 26% NH₃ and 500 ml CH₃OH are heated in an autoclave (55°, 1.5 atm, 1.5 hours with stirring), boiled down in a flask to 1/3 of initial volume, cooled (40-50°) acidified with 27 g 80% CH₃COOH + 15 ml water. To the solution are added (after removal of tarry material) 45 ml 40% NaOH (15-18°) to an alkaline reaction, I is filtered off, washed with ice water, pressed; yield 82.5% (on the basis of II), MP 133-134° (from alcohol).

Card 1/1

YAKOVLEV, V. Ye.

USSR

Biological methods for the determination of vitamin E.
G. I. Yurt'ev, K. Z. Tol'shinskaya, and V. E. Yakovleva, /i/
Trudy Vsesoyuz. Nauch.-Issledovatel. Uchilishch. Tbil., 4,
142-147 (1953).—It was found that rats kept on a vitamin-E-
free diet, followed by the administration of therapeutic
doses of the vitamin, ate their young as soon as they were
born. Proof of pregnancy was, therefore, verified by lapa-
rotomy operation, on the 18-19th day after insemination.
A diet contg. 5% lard was sufficient to produce E-activ-
ity in rats. The use of virgin rats in the detn. of vita-
min E activity shortens the time of the test. The appear-
ance of blood in vaginal material on the 8-15th day after
insemination is the only reliable indication of pregnancy.
The min. vitamin E activity is represented by a dose re-
sulting in 80% pregnancies. B. S. Levine

VISHNEVSKAYA, G.I.; YAKOVLEVA, V.Ya.

N,N - dibenzylethylenediamine and its salts. Med. prom. 14 no.7:
34-36 Je '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy zavod im. M.V. Lomonosova.
(AMINES)

VISHNEVSKAYA, G.I.; KHASKIN, I.G.; BUTLEROVSKIY, M.A.; YAGUPOL'SKIY, L.M.;
LITVINCHUK, O.D.; YAKOVLEVA, V.Ya.; GORBUNOVA, A.D.; KIRIYENKO, S.S.

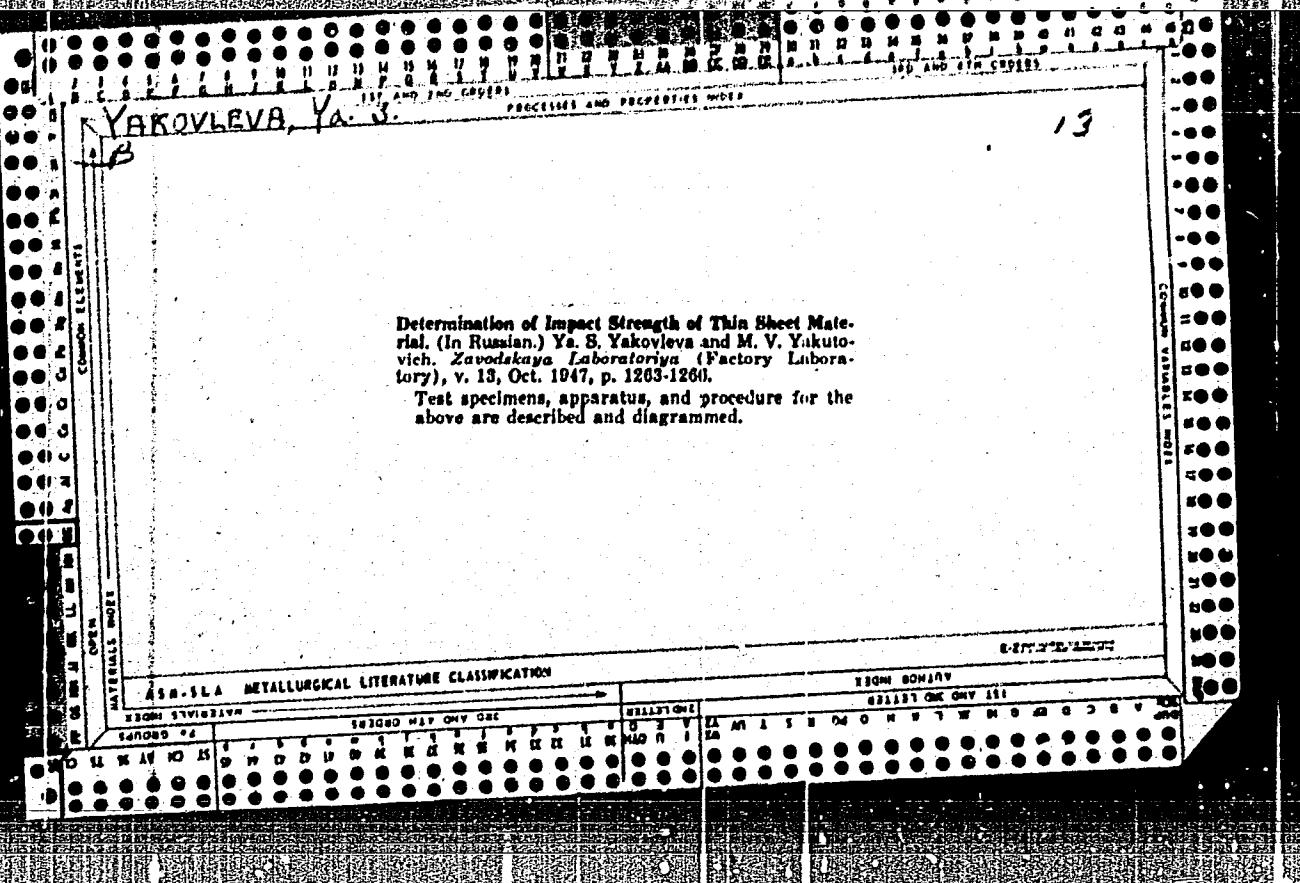
Preparation of syntomycin by dichloroacetylation of
1-p-nitrophenyl-2-aminoethanol. Ukr. khim. zhur. 29 no.9:947-950
'63. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii AN UkrSSR.

SLAVIKOVSKIY, N.A.; YAKOVLEVA, Ya.P., inzh.

Experimental fastenings for reinforced concrete ties. Put' i put.
(MIRA 13:4)
khoz. no.12:12-13 D '59.

1. Zamestitel' nachal'nika distantsii, stantsiya Moskva-Kurskaya
(for Slavikovskiy).
(Railroads--Ties, Concrete)



YAKOVLEVA, Ye.

Wages of technical workers in enterprises of the Polish People's Republic. Biul.nauch.inform.: trud i zar.plata no.12:56-61 '59.
(MIRA 13:10)

(Poland--Wages)

YAKOVLEVA, Ye.

Training the industrial labor force in the Polish People's
Republic. Sots. trud 6 no. 2:47-53 F '61. (MIRA 14:2)
(Poland--Labor and laboring classes--Education)

YAKOVLEVA, Ye., kand.iskusstvovedeniya; TANKUS, O., khudozhhnik

Rug patterns are blooming. Mest.prom. i khud.promys. l no.1:9-11
O '60. (MIRA 14:3)
(Rugs) (Art industries--Exhibitions)

YAKOVLEVA, Ye.

Income structure of workers' and employee's families in the European
People's Democracies. Biul.nuach.inform.: trud i zar. plata 3 no.12:57-
61 '60. (MIRA 14:3)
(Europe, Eastern—Home economics—Accounting)

YAKOVLEVA, Ye.

Temporary disability insurance for workers and employees in the
European people's democracies. Biul.nauch.inform.: trud i zar.plate.
4 no.5:60-63 '61. (MIRA 14:5)
(Europe, Eastern---Insurance, Disability)

ZAAR, E.I.; YAKOVLEVA, Ye.A.

Effect of heteroauxin on the growth of the dormant buds of the cacao tree (*Theobroma cacao L.*). Bot. zhur. 47 №.2:280-282 F '62.
(MIRA 15:3)

1. Botanicheskiy institut imeni V.L.Komarova AN SSSR i Institut tsitologii AN SSSR, Leningrad.
(Cacao) (Plants--Effect of indoleacetic acid on)

SHAKHUNYANTS, Georgiy Mikhaylovich, doktor tekhn. nauk; AMELIN, S.V., prof., retsenzent; KONSTANTINOV, V.N., dots., retsenzent; SMIRNOV, M.P., retsenzent; YAKOVLEV, V.F., retsenzent; BOCHENKOV, M.S., kand.tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; BROMBERG, Ye.M., retsenzent; YERSHKOV, O.P., retsenzent; ZVEREV, B.N., retsenzent; ZOLOTARSKIY, A.F., retsenzent; IVASHCHENKO, G.I., retsenzent; LINEV, S.A., retsenzent; MARKAR'YAN,M.A., retsenzent; POPOV,V.V.,retsenzent; POPOV,S.N.,retsenzent; SEREBRENNIKOV,V.V. retsenzent; SHAFRANOVSKIY,A.K.,retsonzent; NOVITSKIY,G.I.,inzh.,retsenzent; VIKTOROV, I.I., kand.tekhn.nauk, retsenzent; VYSOTSKIY, A.F., kand.tekhn.nauk, retsenzent; SAATCHEYAN, G.G., kand.tekhn.nauk, retsenzent; YAKOVLEVA, Ye.A., kand.tekhn.nauk, retsenzent; TITOV, V.P., kand.tekhn.nauk, retsenzent; GRUSHEVOY, N.G., inzh., red.; BROMBERG, Ye.M., kand.tekhn.nauk, red.; KHITROV, P.A., tekhn. red.

[Railroad tracks] Zheleznodorozhnyi put'. Moskva, Vses.izdatel'skopoliogr.ob"edinenie M-va putei soobshcheniya, 1961. 615 p.

(MIRA 14:12)

1. Kafedra "Zheleznodorozhnyy put'" Leningradskogo instituta inzhenerov zheleznodorozhного transporta (for Amelin, Konstantinov, Smirnov, Yakovlev). 2. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut zheleznodorozhного transporta (for Bochenkov, Bromberg, Yershkov, Zverev, Zolotarskiy, Ivashchenko, Linev, Markar'yan, Popov, V.V., Popov, S.N., Serebrennikov, Shafranovskiy, Novitskiy). 3. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut transportnogo stroitel'stva(for Viktorov, Vysotskiy, Saatchyan, Yakovleva, Titov)

(Railroads—Track)

(Railroad engineering)

TSVELODUB, B.I.; YAKOVLEVA, Ye.A., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

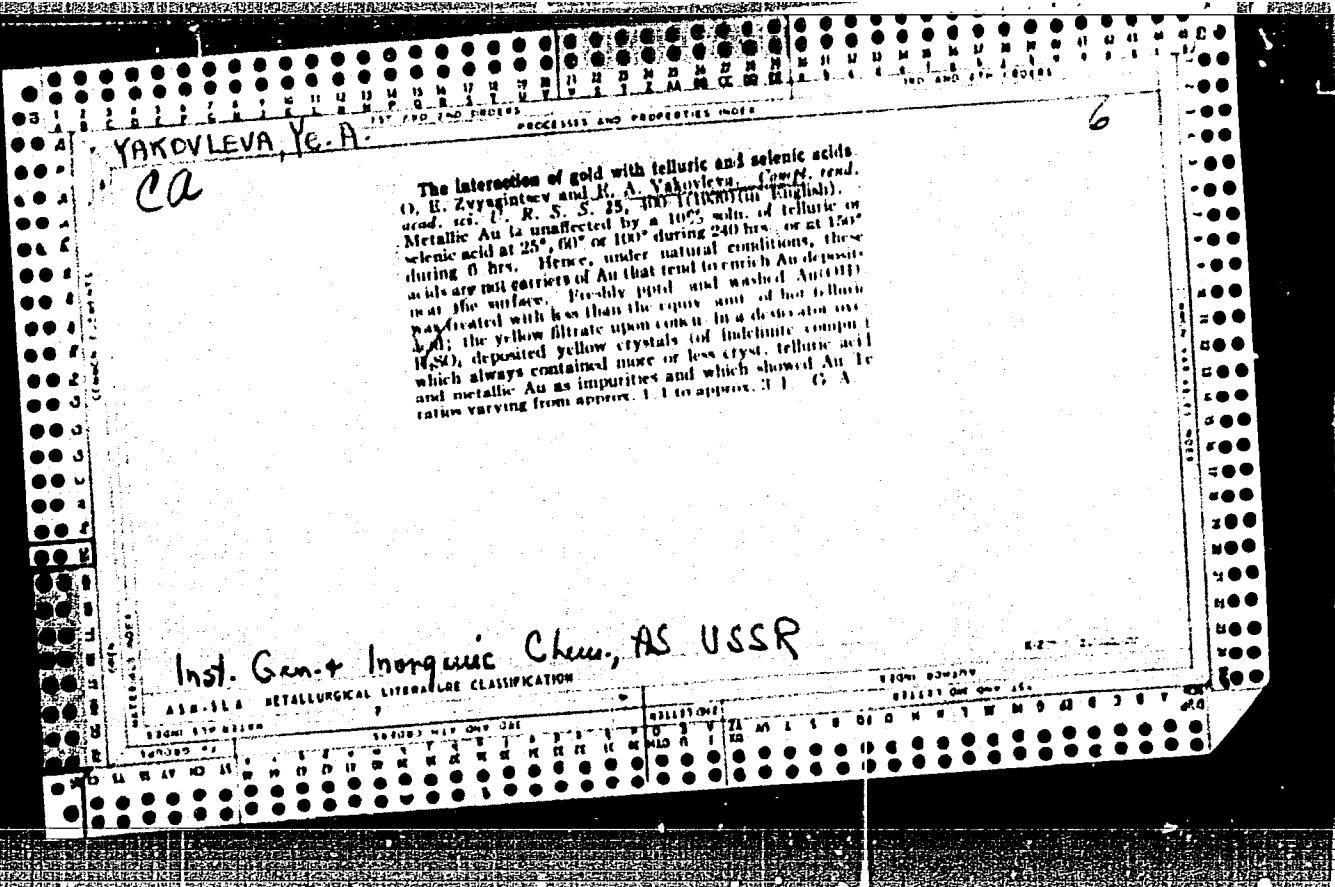
Requirements for roadbeds in laying continuous tracks. Transp.
stroj. 13 no. 9:49-51 S '63. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Rukovoditel' otdeleniya zemlyanogo polotna i verkhnego stroyeniya
puti Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta transportnogo
stroitel'stva (for TSvelodub).

ZAAR, E.I.; YAKOVLEVA, Ye.A.

Grafting woody plants at the early stages of growth. Bot.zhur. 47
no.3:371-373 Mr '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Institut fitologii AN SSSR i Botanicheskiy institut imeni
V.L.Komarova AN SSSR, Leningrad.
(Grafting) (Woody plants)



YAKOVLEVA, Ye. A.

CA

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Separation of platinum and palladium in copper-nickel
alloys and concentrates by the calomel method. S. K.
Pshenitsyn and Ye. A. Yakovleva. Izdat. Naukova Ucheniya
i Dostizhenii Relyazhnoi Metal., Inst. Obrabotki i Arzog
Khim. Alud. Nauk. S.S.R. No. 22, 63-80(198).
The method is based on reducing Pt and Pd to metal with
HgCl₂. Preliminary experiments showed that Cu, Ni, and Fe
do not interfere. Au is likely to be reduced with Pt and
Pd. Ir and Rh remain unaffected. In the presence of
Cu an excess of HgCl₂ should be taken. In the absence of
Pt and Pd, Cu⁺ remains unaffected by HgCl₂ but in their
presence, some of Cu⁺ is reduced to Cu⁰. The reduction
is carried out at 90-95° for approx. 1 hr. The ppt. is
filtered off, ignited to drive off HgCl₂, and the residue Pt +
Pd is weighed. M. Bisch

YAKOVLEVA, Ye.A. (Translator)

AUDRIETH, Ludwig Frederick; OGG, Betty Ackerson; YAKOVLEVA, Ye.A.[translator];
VARSHAVSKIY, Ya.M., redaktor; SARATOVA, M.V., redaktor; POPOV, V.I.,
redaktor; GERASIMOV, Ye.S., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[The chemistry of hydrazine. Translation from the English] Khimiia
gidrazina. Perevod s angliiskogo E.A. Iakovlevoi. Pod red. I.A.M.
Varshavskogo. Moskva, Izd-vo inostrannoi lit-ry, 1954. 237 p.
(Hydrazine) (MIRA 8:4)

USANOVICH,M.; YAKOVLEVA,Ye.

[A]

Conductance, viscosity, and density of the system $\text{SnBr}_4 - \text{CH}_3\text{COOH}$.
Zhur. ob. khim. 25 no.7:1312-1314 J1'55. (MIRA 8:12)

1. Sredneaziatskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet
(Tin bromide) (Acetic acid)

YAKOVLEV, G. A.

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The effect of the substance charge and the dielectric
constant of solvents on the hydrogen exchange velocity

A. I. Shmelev and G. A. Yakovlev. Date 15.4.1962

PM 8

YAKOVIEVA Ye.A.

SHATENSKHYN, A.I., prof.; YAKOVIEVA, Ye.A., kand.khim.nauk; ZVYAGINTSEVA,
Ye.N.; VARSHAVSKIY, Ya.M., kand.khim.nauk; IZRUILEVICH, Ye.A.,
kand.khim.nauk; DYKHNO, N.M., kand.khim.nauk; VINOGRADOV, A.P.,
akademik, otvetstvennyy red.; KHRISTIANOV, V.K., red.izd-va

[Isotopic analysis of water] Izotopnyi analiz vody. Izd. 2-e.
Moskva, Izd-vo Akad.nauk SSSR, 1957. 235 p. (MIRA 11:2)
(Water--Analysis) (Hydrogen--Isotopes)
(Oxygen--Isotopes)

Yakovleva, Ye. A.

✓ Preparation of protium and protium oxide. L. M. Yakovleva, A. I. Shalenyte, M. A. Rabimovich, E. A. Yakovleva, Z. M. Borisova, and E. N. Zvyagintseva. Zh. Fiz. Khim. 2, 2507-12 (1957); cf. C.A. 52, 2387e.—A continuous working app. consisting of a single electrolysis step and a 10-step isotopic exchange assembly was designed for the prepn. of H¹ from water. Protium thus produced contained <0.00001 atom % H² and was further allowed to react with the O of the air to yield "zero water standard" H₂O. The 24-hr. capacity of the setup was 0.5 l. H₂O. This zero water standard was shown to be suitable for the analysis of H² in natural waters and in the detn. of the value of Dole's correction (C.A. 47, 124). Detailed diagrams of the app. are given. A. P. Entelby.

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YAKOVLEVA, YE.R.

USSR/Physical Chemistry - Radiochemistry, Isotopes.

B-7

Abs Jour: Referat. Zhurnal Khimiya, No 3, 1958, 7097.

Author : A.I. Shatenshteyn, L.M. Yakimenko, V.R. Kalinachenko, Ye.A. Yakovleva.

Inst :

Title : Preparation of Deuterium Oxide and Determination of Its Density.

Orig Pub: Zh. neorgan. khimii, 1957, 2, No 5, 985-994.

Abstract: An installation for the preparation of D₂O was constructed and deuterium oxide of a high degree isotope purity was prepared. The density of D₂O was measured at 25, 30, 40 and 50°.

Card : 1/1

-1-

YAKOVLEV V. E. A.

Method of isotope analysis of water. IV. Method of complete isotope analysis of water. A. I. Shatenshtain, T. A. Yakovleva, S. P. Sazdutseva, and N. P. Anufrieva [et al.]. Akad. Nauk SSSR Inst. Fiz.-Khim. Probl., Moscow, Izdat. Akad. Nauk SSSR, 1957; cf. C.A. 51, 11171c, 160034; 52, 182g.—The method consists of detg. the δ of the H_2O before and after the O isotope compn. of the H_2O is normalized. The normalization is accomplished by passing the H_2O vapors mixed with atm. O (fed from a cylinder) over MnO_2 at 600–750°. Prior to its mixing with the H_2O vapors the O is thoroughly dried. The δ is detd. by the drop method (loc. cit.). V. Float method (cf. $\pm 0.2 \gamma$ accuracy). A. I. Shatenshtain and E. N. Zvyagintseva, Ibid. 516–22.—The claimed accuracy is made possible by using an improved design app., a thermostat with a temp. control of $\pm 0.0005^\circ$ and careful purification of the sample. The app. is described in detail and dimensions are given. The H_2O sample is purified by subjecting it to: filtration of impurities in alk. medium, distn., oxidation of impurities in acid medium, distn., and redistn.. All the operations are carried out of contact with the atm. in a stream of N. The entire procedure is given step by step. The accuracy of the method is ± 0.0002 at. % D or O^{18} . M. Hoch

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SHATENSHTEYN, A. I., ZVYAGINTSEVA, Ye. N., YAKOVLEVA, Ye. A., IZRAILEVICH, Ye. A.,
VARSHAVSKIY, Ya. M., LOZHKOVA, M. G., VEDENEYEV, A. V.

"Acid-Base Catalysis of the Reaction of Isotopic Hydrogen Exchange."

Problemy Kinetiki i Katalizis, v. 9, Vvedenie in Kataliz, Moscow, Izd-vo
AN SSSR, 1957, bl. 2.

Most of the papers in this collection were presented at the Conf. on
Isotopes in Catalysis which took place in Kiev on May 22- Apr. 5, 1956.

YAKOVLEVNA YE-A

✓ 358. Methods of isotopic analysis of water. II. New liquids for the dropping method of isotopic analysis of water with derivative concentrations up to 100 atoms per cent. A. I. Gerasimova, F. A. Yakovleva, E. N. Gladkova, S. P. S. Vasil'eva and N. V. Androsova [L. Ya. Izmajlov Phys. Chem. Inst. Russ. Acad. Sci., 1957, 12, 11, 116-117]. For the dropping method (*Ibid.*, 1956, 11, 746) diphenylmethane is recommended for concn. of D from 6 to 27 atoms %, and mixtures of diphenylmethane and 1-chlorobenzene for concn. of D from 20 to 100 atoms %. High precision is possible with the error near 100 atoms %.

III. Complete isotopic analysis of water by decomposition on iron. A. I. Shatsenit and Ya. M. Vashchuk. *Izdat.*, 1957, 13 (2), 280-289.—The water is vaporised and the vapour is passed over reduced iron to give hydrogen and Fe_2O_3 . The Fe_2O_3 is then reduced by hydrogen of standard isotopic composition and the density of the water formed is measured. From this and the value of the density of the original water, the isotopic composition of the water can be determined.

G. S. Smita

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CIA-RDP86-00513R001962010003-9"

YAKOVLEVA, Ye. A.

AUTHORS:

Shatenshteyu, A. I., Dubinskiy, Yu. G.,
Yakovleva, Ye. A., Gostunskaya, I. V., Kazanakiy, B. A. 62-1-20/29

TITLE:

Catalytic Reactions on the Surface of Solid Amides of Calcium and Potassium (O katalicheskikh reaktsiyakh na poverkhnosti tverdykh amidov kal'tsiya i kaliya)

PERIODICAL:

Izvestiya AN SSSR Otdeleniya Khimicheskikh Nauk, 1958, Nr 1,
pp. 104-106 (USSR).

ABSTRACT:

In the investigation of the deuteroexchange in alkenes, catalyzable by means of the solution of potassium amide their isomerization (in the dislocation of the double compound) was found. The isomerization also catalyzes the solid amide of calcium in case that the solvent is not present. The isomerization of the alkenes belongs to the few examples of reactions which occur in alkaline catalysis. It is assumed that the isomerization leads through the stage of carbonion formation. There is no doubt a common characteristic of the reasons for isomerization reactions in the deuteroexchange and their belonging to the class of basic acid reactions. They are catalyzed by the ions^x of the amide in ammonia solutions and the solid amides under heterogeneous conditions.

There are 1 figure, and 11 references, 8 of which are Slavic.

Card 1/2

Catalytic Reactions on the Surface of Solid Amides of Calcium 62-1-20/29
and Potassium

ASSOCIATION: Physicochemical Institute imeni L. Ya. Karpov, and State University imeni M. V. Lomonosov (Fiziko-khimicheskiy institut imeni L. Ya. Karpova i Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni M. V. Lomonosova)

SUBMITTED: July 12, 1957

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

1. Amides-Catalytic properties

Card 2/2

AUTHORS: Shatenshteyn, A. I., Yakovleva, Ye. A. SOV/79-28-7-1/64

TITLE: The Velocity Comparison of the Hydrogen Conversion Under the Participation of Protophilic Solvents (Sravneniye skorosti vodorodnogo obmena s uchastiem protofil'nykh rastvoriteley)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1958, Vol. 28, Nr 7,
pp. 1713 - 1723 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In earlier papers the authors showed that the parallel investigation of the hydrogen conversion with acid and basic solvents makes it possible to draw rather comprehensive conclusions as to the reactivity of the organic compounds, and to explain the rules governing the conversion of hydrogen (Ref 1). For explaining this mechanism it is of interest to compare the reactions of the deutero conversion of the dissolved body with solvents of the same chemical nature which differ, however, by their protolytic activity and their physical constants; the magnitude of the dielectric constant of the solvent as well as the magnitude of the dipolar moment are of great importance. The present paper deals with the differing velocities of the hydrogen conversion which are to be compared of a number of bodies

Card 1/3

The Velocity Comparison of the Hydrogen Conversion
Under the Participation of Protophilic Solvents

SOV/79-28-7-1/64

with liquid ammonia and other protophilic solvents, as there are hydrazine, ethylene diamine and ethanol amine (Table 1). Using the mentioned tables and figures the following can be learned from this paper:

The synthesis of the anhydrous deuterized hydrazine, ethylene diamine and ethanol amine, the methods of their isotopic analysis and the carrying out of the experiments of the isotopic conversion of hydrogen with them are described. The velocity of the isotopic conversion of hydrogen in fluorene, tri-phenylmethane, diphenylmethane and quinaldine with the mentioned solvents and liquid ammonia were determined. The causes of the high hydrogen conversion velocity with hydrazine and ethylene diamine as opposed to liquid ammonia were discussed. The characteristic features of the deutero conversion with ethanol amine are explained in detail by the fact that this electron emitting compound (donor) can also react as an acceptor of protons (deuterons). It was shown that the catalytic activity of a base depends to a high degree on the nature of the solvent. There are 4 figures, 5 tables, and 11 references, 9 of which are Soviet.

Card 2/3

The Velocity Comparison of the Hydrogen Conversion
Under the Participation of Protophilic Solvents

SOV/79-28-7-1/64

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-khimicheskiy institut imeni L.Ya.Karpova (Physico-
Chemical Institute imeni L.Ya.Karpov)

SUBMITTED: June 12, 1957

1. Hydrogen--Chemical reactions
2. Chemical reactions--Velocity
3. Organic solvents--Chemical effects
4. Catalysts--Performance
5. Deuterated hydrazines--Synthesis

Card 3/3

MIKHAYLOVSKAYA, M.I.; YAKOVLEVA, Ye.A.; KLARK, G.B.

Chemical analysis of the air for the content of corrosive components.
Trudy Inst.fiz.khim. 8:56-68 '60. (MIRA 14:4)

(Air—Analysis) (Corrosion and anticorrosives)

Yakovleva, Ye. A.

5.383/

S/020/60/133/03/12/013
B004/B056 82276

AUTHORS: Yakovleva, Ye. A., Petrov, E. S., Solodovnikov, S. P.,
Voyevodskiy, V. V., Corresponding Member AS USSR,
Shatenshteyn, A. I.

TITLE: The Influence of Metal and Solvent Upon the Formation of
Aromatic Anion Radicals as Initiators of Polymerization

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1960, Vol. 133, No. 3,
pp. 645 - 648

TEXT: In the introduction, the authors give a survey of publications concerning investigations of anion radicals (AR) formed by the transition of an electron from alkali metal to an organic molecule. They then describe their own investigations of the formation of the AR of benzene and toluene. The following solvents were used: 1,2-dimethoxyethane (DME), 1,2-methoxy-ethoxy-ethane (MEE), 1,2-diethoxyethane (DEE), tetrahydro-furan (THF), and 1,3-dioxane (DO). The AR were detected by means of electron paramagnetic resonance. The frozen solvent with the aromatic compound was placed in an evacuated ampoule, on the walls of which potassium

Card 1/3

X

The Influence of Metal and Solvent Upon the S/020/60/133/03/12/013
Formation of Aromatic Anion Radicals as Initiators B004/B056 82276
of Polymerization

had precipitated. Experiments carried out with benzene (0.4 mole in 1 l of solution at -30°C) with an addition of K and DME produced an AR concentration that was 4 to 5 times higher than with DEE. With Na and DEE the AR concentration was lower by at least 2 orders of magnitude. Parallel experiments carried out with Li and Na in DEE at -70°C gave a considerably higher AR concentration for Li. Experiments with toluene supplied the data given in Table 1. The relative concentration of AR was determined, the AR concentration in DME being set equal to 100. The experimental results led to the following conclusions: 1) Benzene forms AR with Li, Na, and K. Potassium-anion radicals formed in all solvents used; 2) substitution of the methyl group of ether by the ethyl group decreased the stability of AR as a result of steric hindrance. Stability decreases in the following order: DME, MEE, DEE. 3) The sodium compound of aromatic hydrocarbon does not form so easily as the K- and Li-compounds. - The initiation of the polymerization of styrene⁷ was investigated by means of benzene potassium in DME, MEE, and DEE. The electron paramagnetic resonance spectrum of these solutions showed a narrow singlet (Fig. 1). In the initiation of the polymerization by means of a solution of K in DME without benzene

Card 2/3

The Influence of Metal and Solvent Upon the Formation of Aromatic Anion Radicals as Initiators of Polymerization

S/020/60/133/03/12/013

B004/B056

82276

(-50 - -80°C) a quintuplet (Fig. 2) was observed. This was explained by transition of an electron into the aromatic ring of polystyrene. The polymers had a molecular weight of from 350,000 to 600,000. The authors are continuing their investigations. They thank Ye. A. Kovrzhnykh for his help rendered, A. K. Rusanov for the spectrum analysis of potassium, which was carried out in his laboratory, and Yu. P. Vyrskiy for determining the molecular weight of the polymers. There are 2 figures, 1 table, and 16 references: 4 Soviet, 9 American, 2 German, and 1 Japanese.

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-khimicheskiy institut im. L. Ya. Karpova (Physico-chemical Institute im. L. Ya. Karpov). Institut khimicheskoy fiziki Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Physical Chemistry of the Academy of Sciences USSR)

SUBMITTED: March 22, 1960

4

Card 3/3

S/020/61/136/004/024/026
B028/B060

AUTHORS: Shatenshteyn, A. I., Yakovleva, Ye. A., and Petrov, E. S.

TITLE: Initiation of Polymerization With Solid Potassium Amide and
an Alcoholeate in Dimethoxy Ethane

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1961, Vol. 136, No. 4,
pp. 882-885

TEXT: The present paper deals with anion polymerization on the basis of anion radical formation. Earlier experiments (Ref. 3) of polymerization with potassium amide in liquid ammonia gave rise to polymers with molecular weight 2000-4000. The heterogeneous catalysis of styrene polymerization with solid potassium amide gave rise to polymers with a molecular weight of several millions. The initiation of polymerization with an alcoholeate in dimethoxy ethane took place on the strength of considerations on the effect of solvents on the catalytic activity of the alcoholeate. This effect may be regarded as an increase of the electron donor ability of the alcoholeate. Alcoholeate in dimethoxy ethane also

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Initiation of Polymerization With Solid Potassium Amide and an Alcoholate in Dimethoxy Ethane

S/020/61/136/004/024/026
3028/3060

accelerates the polymerization of vinyl monomers. $\text{CH}_3\text{OCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OK}$ gives rise to a rapid polymerization of methyl methacrylate. The styrene polymerization also took place when mixing styrene with solutions or suspensions of $\text{CH}_3\text{OCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OK}$ or CH_3OK . Fig. 1 shows curves of light absorption for various concentrations of the solution. The position of the maxima corresponds to the one occurring in the reaction of fluorines with KOH in liquid ammonia. ($\lambda = 365, 465, 480 \mu\text{m}$). Less acid hydrocarbons, such as triphenyl methane, are not ionized under these conditions. The action of $\text{CH}_3\text{OCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OK}$ leads in the case of fluorines to ionization and formation of carbon ions. In the polymerization of styrene at room temperature a polymer was obtained, which was weakly soluble in benzene. The intrinsic viscosities η in toluene ranged between 5.1 and 8.8. In polymers of methyl methacrylate, in chloroform and methanol at 25° , η amounted to 3.2 and 2.2. The experiments involved the use of 2 ml dimethoxy ethane with 0.02 ml alcohol, 0.01-0.1 g metallic potassium, and 0.5-3 ml monomer. The maximum of light absorption for styrene polymers ranged between 520 and

Card 2/4

Initiation of Polymerization With Solid
Potassium Amide and an Alcoholate in
Dimethoxy Ethane

S/020/61/136/004/024/026
B028/B060

530 m μ . The styrene polymerization was dependent upon the various experimental conditions (3-30%). Ye. A. Radinovich and Yu. P. Vyrskiy participated in the work. There are 2 figures and 16 references: 9 Soviet, 1 US, and 7 British.

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-khimicheskiy institut im. L. Ya. Karpova (Physico-chemical Institute imeni L.-Ya. Karpov)

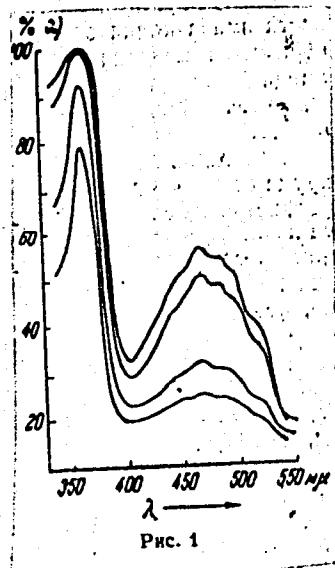
PRESENTED: August 28, 1960, by V. A. Kargin, Academician

SUBMITTED: July 22, 1960

Card 3/4

8/020/61/136/004/024/026
B028/B060

Legend to 1: a) absorption.



Card 4/4

S/204/62/002/004/008/019
E075/E436

AUTHORS: Shatenshteyn, A.I., Yakovleva, Ye.A., Kovrizhnykh, Ye.A., Manochkina, P.N., Pravikova, N.A.

TITLE: Acidic properties of some monomers

PERIODICAL: Neftekhimiya, v.2, no.4, 1962, 507-511

TEXT: A method of deuterium exchange was used to determine the acidities of butadiene; 2-methylbutadiene-1,3; 2,3-dimethylbutadiene-1,3; hexadiene-2,4; 2,5-dimethylhexadiene-2,4 and α -methylstyrene. The experiments were conducted at 25°C with 0.05 N KNH₂ in liquid ND₃. In all cases low molecular polymers were formed and separated from solution. It was found that H atoms in the methyl groups in allyl position in respect to double bonds exchange for D more rapidly than the H atoms next to double bonds. For α -methylstyrene in 0.02 N KNH₂ the hydrogen exchange proceeds rapidly, the rate constant K being about $1.2 \pm 0.1 \times 10^{-3} \text{ sec}^{-1}$. This rate of H exchange is faster than that in the methyl group in propylene and a little slower than that in the methyl group in toluene. The main role in the polymerization of α -methylstyrene is played by the processes connected with proton

Card 1/2

Acidic properties of ...

S/204/62/002/004/008/019
E075/E436

transfer, in contrast to the polymerization of styrene. This is confirmed by the high content of N (1.4%) in polystyrene compared with that in poly α -methylstyrene (0.16%). It is expected that similar differences in the mechanism of polymerization exist between methylated dienes and butadiene. There are 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-khimicheskiy institut im. L.Ya.Karpova
(Physico-Chemical Institute imeni L.Ya.Karpov)

Card 2/2

SHATENSHTEYN, A.I.; YAKOVLEVA, Ye.A.; PETROV, E.S.

Effect of solvents on the formation of anion radicals, carbanions,
and on hydrogen exchange between hydrocarbons. Zhur.ob.khim.
32 no.4:1350-1351 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:4)
(Radicals (Chemistry)) (Solvents) (Deuterium)

S/079/63/033/001/008/023
D205/D307

AUTHORS: Petrov, E. S., Yakovleva, Ye. A. and Shatenshteyn, A. I.

TITLE: Comparison of the effect of solvents on the formation
of anion radicals and carbanions

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, v. 33, no. 1, 1963, 107-112

TEXT: A development of an earlier study (DAN SSSR, 133, 645 (1960)) concerned with the effect of a series of ether solvents on the equilibrium in the system toluene-alkali metal. In the present work the authors determined the effects of the diethyl ether of diethylene glycol (I), dimethyl ether of ethylene glycol (II), tetrahydrofuran (III), and diethyl ether of ethylene glycol (IV) on the equilibrium of the formation of (1) anion radicals during the reaction of diphenyl with CH_3OK and $\text{CH}_3\text{OCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OK}$ / Abstracter's note:

I is also given as the dimethyl ether of diethylene glycol. 7. Purified materials were used. The equilibria were weaned spectrophotometrically, using the C Φ -4 (SF-4) instrument. The optical densi-

Card 1/2

Comparison of the ...

S/079/63/033/001/008/023
D205/D307

ties at 625 m μ were compared to determine the concentration of diphenyl anion radicals, C, finding that for 0.0028M solutions of diphenyl the relative values of C were: C_I = 100, C_{III} = 40, and C_{IV} = 10 (taking C_{II} as 100). In the fluorene-alcoholate systems, measurements of the optical density at 465 m μ showed that the relative concentrations C', referred to C'_{II} = 100, were: (a) for CH₃OK: C'_{III} = 14, C'_{IV} = 12; (b) for CH₃OCH₂CH₂OK: C'_{III} = 50, C'_{IV} = 25. It is considered that solvation of the organo-(alkali metal) compound (case (1)) and of the alcoholates (case (2)) plays an important part in these reactions; the solvating tendency of the 4 ethers tested decreased in the order: I > II > III > IV. There are 2 figures and 4 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-khimicheskiy institut imeni L. Ya. Karpova
(Physico-Chemical Institute imeni L. Ya. Karpov)

SUBMITTED: February 26, 1962

Card 2/2

SHATENSHYEVN, A.I.; YAKOVLEVA, Ye.A.

Isotopic exchange of hydrogep between hydrocarbons catalyzed by
alcoholates in electron-donor solvents. Dokl. AN SSSR 146 no.1109-1112
0 '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Predstavleno akademikom M.I.Kabachnikom.
(Hydrogen—Isotopes) (Hydrocarbons) (Catalysts)

S/020/63/148/006/016/023
B117/8186

AUTHORS: Pokhodenko, V. D., Ganyuk, L. N., Yakovleva, Ye. A.,
Shatenshteyn, A. I., Brodskiy, A. I., Corresponding Member
AS USSR

TITLE: E.p.r. spectrum and rearrangement of the radical forming during
the oxidation of ionone-CD₃

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Doklady, v. 148, no. 6, 1963, 1314 - 1315

TEXT: Experiments with a tagged para-methyl group were made in order to prove the rearrangement of the phenoxy radical (I) in benzyl radical (II) which was observed during the oxidation of 2,6-di-tert-butyl-4-methylphenol (ionone) by means of deuterium tagging. Ionone with deuterium in the methyl group was obtained by hydrogen isotopic exchange with the KND₂ solution in liquid ND₃ under comparatively rigid conditions. Ionone-CD₃ (0.1 M solution in C₆H₆) turns yellow during the oxidation with PbO₂ in vacuo. In the infra-red spectra of the oxidized ionone-CD₃, dissolved in CCl₄, not only the frequencies corresponding to the phenol and the C=O group

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S/020/63/148/006/016/023
B117/B186

E.p.r. spectrum and rearrangement...

(1610 cm^{-1}) were observed, but also a band (2692 cm^{-1}) corresponding to the OD group which confirms the regrouping (I) \rightarrow (II). The e.p.r. spectrum of the phenoxy radical of ionone-CD₃ was found to consist of 9 lines. Intensity ratio of these lines: 1:4.4:13:23:26:23:13:4.5:1; the splitting between the components is equal and is $a_1 = 1.8\text{ oe}$. This spectrum corresponds to that determined previously for the phenoxy radical of ionone-CH₃.

(A. I. Brodskiy, V. D. Pokhodenko, L. N. Ganyuk, Zhurn. strukturn. khim (in press); A. L. Buchachenko, M. B. Neyman, DAN, 139, 916 (1961)). In the case of continuous oxidation it is not changed, as was observed in the spectrum of the phenoxy radical of ionone-CH₃. After 1.5 hr it passes into a singlet with a width of 2.4 oe. There is 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: Institut fizicheskoy khimii im. L. V. Pisarzhevskogo Akademii nauk USSR (Institute of Physical Chemistry imeni L. V. Pisarzhevskiy of the Academy of Sciences UkrSSR); Fiziko-khimicheskiy institut im. L. Ya. Karpova (Physicochemical Institute imeni L. Ya. Karpov)

SUBMITTED: November 4, 1962
Card 2/2

SHATENSHTEYN, A.I.; PETROV, E.S.; BELOUSOVA, M.I.; YANOVA, K.G.;
YAKOVLEVA, Ye.A.

Influence of the ether structure on the solvation effect when
sodium biphenyl and sodium naphthalene are formed. Dokl. AN
SSSR 151 no.2:353-356 Jl '63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Fiziko-khimicheskiy institut im. L.Ya.Karpova. Predstavleno
akademikom V.A.Karginym.
(Ethers) (Sodium organic compounds) (Solvation)

SHATENSHTEYN, A.I.; YAKUSHIN, F.S.; ARSHINOVA, M.I.; YAKOVLEVA, Ye.A.

Kinetic isotope effect in deuterium and tritium exchange between
hydrocarbons and bases. Kin.i kat. 5 no.6:1000-1007 N-D '64.
(MIRA 18:3)

1. Fiziko-khimicheskiy institut imeni Karpova, Moskva.

SHATENSHTEYN, A.I.; MANOCHKINA, P.N.; YAKUSHIN, F.S.; YAKOVLEVA, Ye.A.

Hydrogen exchange in the aliphatic amines as solvents. Zhur. ob.
khim. 34 no.8:2779-2784 Ag '64. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Fiziko-khimicheskiy institut im. L.Ya. Karpova, Moskva.

ACC NR: AP7010711

SOURCE CODE: UR/0020/66/170/005/1103/1106

AUTHOR: Yakovleva, Ye. A.; Tsvetkov, Ye. N.; Lobanov, D. I.; Kabachnik, M. I.
(Academician); Shatonshteyn, A. I.

ORG: Physico-Chemical Institute im. L. Ya. Karpov (Fiziko-khimicheskiy institut); Institute of Hetero-Organic Compounds, AN SSSR (Institut elementoorganicheskikh soyedineniy AN SSSR)

TITLE: Protophilic deuterium exchange of some organic compounds of trivalent phosphorus

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 170, no. 5, 1966, 1103-1106

TOPIC TAGS: deuterium compound, deuterium, organic phosphorus compound, organic nitrogen compound

SUB CODE: 07

ABSTRACT: The authors consider electron effects in organic compounds of trivalent phosphorus, particularly the quantitative aspects of comparable electron effects of substituents in phosphorus and nitrogen compounds of similar structure. The rate of isotopic hydrogen exchange with a 0.8 N solution of *tert*-C₄H₉OK is measured in mixtures of various volumes of diglim and deuterated tertiary butanol at 180°C or with a 0.02 N solution of potassium amide in deuterated liquid ammonia at 0 or 25°C in several organic compounds.

Card 1/2

UDC: 547.341

ACC NR: AP7010711

The resultant data show a probability that the smaller differences in exchange rates of aromatic and aliphatic CH bonds in methyldiphenylphosphine than in methyldiphenylamine may be attributed to the higher mobility of hydrogen in the aliphatic CH bonds due to d-orbital conjugation, and the increase in mobility of hydrogen in the CH bonds in the ortho position due to the additional inductive effect of the second phenyl radical. This work should serve as a basis for more detailed studies on the kinetics of deuterium removal from substances containing deuterium at a definite position in the molecule. We thank M. I. ARSHINQVA and R. M. CORBATOVA for assistance in this work. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 2 tables. [JPRS: 40,351]

Card 2/2

YAKOVLEVA, Ye.A.

Subordination chronaxy in the higher nervous function. Tr. Vsesoius.
obsh. fisiol. no. 1:37-39 1952. (CML 24:1)

1. Delivered 23 May 1950, Leningrad.

YAKOVLEVA, YE. A.

Nervous System

Distortion of Pavlov's theory of higher nervous activity; primary and secondary reflex systems.
Zhur. vys. verv. deiat. 2, No. 4, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, November 1958. Unclassified. ²

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001962010003-9

YAKOVLEVVA, Ye.A.

Unconditioned and conditioned reflexes. Fel'dsher & akush., Moskva
no. 9:8-14 Sept 1952. (CML 23:2)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001962010003-9"

YAKOVLEVA, Ye.A.

Pavlovian theory on cortical inhibition. Vsel'dsher & akush., Moskva
no.10:6-12 Oct 1952. (CML 1312)

YAKOVLEVA, Ye. A.

Characteristics of the movement of neural processes in the cerebral cortex. Fel'dscher & skush no. 11:9-15 Nov 1952. (CLML 23:3)

YAKOVLEVA, Ye.A.

[Interrelationships of nerve centers of the cerebral cortex]
O meshtsentral'nykh otnosheniiakh v kore bol'shikh polusharii.
Moskva, Medgiz, 1953. 213 p. (MLRA 6:12)

(Cerebral cortex)

YAKOVLEVA, Ye.A.

Pavlovian theory on sleep inhibition. *Mel'dsher & akush.* no. 1:14-
19 Jan 1953. (CLML 24:1)

1. Moscow.

YAKOVLEVA, Ye.A., doktor biologicheskikh nauk

Ninth session of the general meeting of the Academy of Medicine
of the U.S.S.R. Vest. AMN SSSR no.3:41-56 '55 (MLRA 8:11)
(NERVOUS SYSTEM, physiology,
inhib. conf.)

YAKOVLEVA, Ye.A.

Mechanisms of the formation of defensive and pathological reactions. Zhur.vyssh.nerv.deiat. 5 no.4:524-528 J1-Ag
'55. (MLRA 8:11)

1. Laboratoriya vyshey nervnoy deyatelnosti instituta normal'noi i patologicheskoy fiziologii AMN SSSR.
(REFLEX,
defense & pathol.reflexes, mechanism of form)

YAKOVLEVA, Ye.A.,; KOVALEVA, N.I.

Role of higher segments of the central nervous system in immune reactions of the organism. Zhur. mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 27 no.1: 36-42 Ja '56
(MLRA 9:5)

1. Iz Instituta normal'noy i patologicheskoy fiziologii AMN SSSR i Instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni N.F. Gamalei AMN SSSR.
(VACCINES AND VACCINATION,

typhoid vaccine, eff. on conditioned reflex funct. in dogs (Rus))

(TYPHOID FEVER, immunology,

typhoid vaccine, eff. on conditioned reflex funct. in dogs (Rus))

(REVIMX,

eff. of typhoid vaccine on reflex funct. in dogs (Rus))

USSR/Human and Animal Physiology. The Nervous System

T-12

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 14, 1958, No 65720

Author : Yakovleva Ye.A.

Inst :

Title : Electroencephalographic Examinations of Conditioned Reflexes in Animals.

Orig Pub : Zh. vycsh. nervn. deyat-sti, 1957, 7, No 6, 841-854

Abstract : A Review. Bibliography: 45 titles.

Card : 1/1

2

111

YAKOVLEVA, YE. A., KLINICHUK, A. A., SAVITSKAYA, I. N.

"Immunogenesis and conditioned reflexes."

report submitted at the 13th All-Union Congress of Hygienists, Epidemiologists and Infectionists, 1959.

YAKOVLEVA, Ye.A.

Mechanism of the effect of aminazine on the central nervous system. Zhur. vys.nerv. deiat. 13 no.2:267-275 Mr-Ap'63.
MIRA 16:9)

1. Laboratory of Physiology and Pathology of Higher Nervous Activity, Institute of Normal and Pathological Physiology, U.S.S.R. Academy of Medical Sciences, Moscow.
(CEREBRAL CORTEX) (CHLORPROMAZINE)
(CONDITIONED RESPONSE)

L 33158-66 EWT(1) GG
ACC NR: AP6014239

SOURCE CODE: UR/0109/66/011/005/0850/0859

48
BAUTHOR: Ginzburg, V. M.; Yakovleva, Ye. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: Electromagnetic field in a coaxial line containing an inhomogeneous isotropic dielectric

SOURCE: Radiotekhnika i elektronika, v. 11, no. 5, 1966, 850-859

TOPIC TAGS: electromagnetic field, isotropic dielectric, dielectric loss, dielectric constant

ABSTRACT: A method is described for computing the electromagnetic wave-propagation constant through a coaxial line containing an isotropic dielectric with inhomogeneous losses over the cross section. An analysis is made of a case in which a line filled with gas-discharge plasma, whose dielectric constant changes along the cross section, approximately following the parabolic law from the minimal value of less than one on the axis line up to one along its walls. A study has been made of the distribution of the amplitude and the field phase in this line. For comparative purposes, a field has been considered in a coaxial line filled with an inhomogeneous dielectric whose constant changes according to the same law from the maximal value of more than one at the axis to one along the walls. Orig. art. has: 6 figures [AM] and 23 formulas. [Translation of author's abstract.]SUB CODE: 20,09 / SUBM DATE: 24Aug64 / ORIG REF: 008/
Card 1/1S

UDC: 621.372.224.09

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 10,
p 83 (USSR) 15-1957-10-13934

AUTHORS:

Gorzhhevskiy, D. I., Yakovleva, Ye. B.

TITLE:

The Petrochemical Characteristics of the Volcanic
Rocks of the Northwestern Part of Rudny Altay
(Petrokhimicheskaya kharakteristika izverzhennykh
porod severo-zapadnoy chasti Rudnogo Altaya)

PERIODICAL:

Tr. Vses. aerogeol. tresta, 1956, Nr 2, pp 46-59

Card 1/3

The volcanic rocks of the northwestern part of Rudny Altay are divided into the following groups: 1) quartz albitophyres and quartz porphyries of middle Devonian age; 2) spilites and albite diabases belonging to the lower part of the Upper Devonian (small masses and dikes of plagioclase-granite porphyries and quartz albitophyres occur with the Devonian effusives, and the petrochemical similarity apparently indicates a genetic relationship between these rocks and the effusives); 3) upper Paleozoic effusives and various porphyries; 4) the

The Petrochemical Characteristics of the Volcanic Rocks of the North-western Part of Rudnyy Altay 15-1957-10-13934

Zmeinogorskiy group of rocks, containing granodiorites, adamellites, plagioclase granites, and occasionally granites, with the associated dike rocks--plagioclase-granite porphyries, quartz-albite porphyries, and quartz porphyries; 5) the Kalbinskiy complex of mica and microcline granites (the rocks of this group, as of the preceding, are considered to be upper Paleozoic); and 6) basic gabbroic rocks cutting the mica granites. Eighty-three chemical analyses of the rocks were studied, all of them having been converted according to the method of A. N. Zavaritskiy. The various groups of magmatic rocks of Altay have different petrochemical and petrographic peculiarities. Changes in composition from the older to the younger rocks are noted by an increase of K in the alkaliies, an increase in silica and alkaliies, and a decrease of the components producing the dark minerals. The Rudnyy Altay rocks have much less alkali than the average rock. Transitional varieties between basic and acidic rocks are absent in Altay. It is probable that this fact, in

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The Petrochemical Characteristics of the Volcanic Rocks of the North-
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addition to the variations in age, points to the existence of
two primary parent magmas.
Card 3/3

B. I. Omel'yanenko

YAKOVLEVA, Ye.B.

~~Subvolcanic facies of magnetic rocks in the Rudnyy Altai. Izv. AN
SSSR. Ser. geol. 21 no. 10:98-103 O '56.~~ (MIRA 10:1)

1. Aerogeologicheskiy treat Ministerstva geologii i okhrany nedor
SSSR, Moskva.
(Altai Mountains--Rocks, Igneous)

YAKOVLEVA, Ye.B.

Basic stages in Paleozoic volcanism of the central part of the
Rudnyy Altai. Trudy VAGT no.3:85-98 '57.
(MIRA 11:3)
(Altai Mountains--Volcanoes)

YAKOVLEVA, Ye. B.
YAKOVLEVA, Ye. B.

"Principal Features of Volcanism in the Rudnyy Altai,"

report delivered in the Petrographic Section, 4 April to 7 June 1957.

Chronicle of the Activity of the Petrography Section, Byulleten' Moskovskogo
Obshchestva Ispytateley Prirody, Otdel Geologicheskiy, 1957, No. 6, pp. 118-122, 1957.

Yakovleva, Ye. B.

AUTHOR: Yakovleva, Ye. B.

5-6-27/42

TITLE: Main Features of Volcanism of the Rudnyy Altay (Osnovnyye cherty vulkanizma Rudnogo Altaya)

PERIODICAL: Byulleten' Moskovskogo Obshchestva Ispytateley Prirody, Otdel Geologicheskiy, 1957, # 6, pp 140-141 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Volcanic rocks compose considerable sections of the Middle- and Upper-Paleozoic deposits of the Rudnyy Altai. Acid rocks occur most often among the volcanic rocks, basic rocks occur less often, and neutral rocks are rare.

By the type of volcanic activity, geological position, petrographic and petrochemical properties, the volcanic rocks of the Rudnyy Altai can be divided into Middle-Paleozoic rocks, which in their turn can be subdivided into two groups, and the rocks of Upper-Paleozoic age. The author characterizes different types of volcanic activity which gave rise to these rocks and describes the rock properties.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

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YAKOVLEV, Ye. B.

BORODAYEV, Yu.S., [translator]; ZIMNOKH, Ye.F. [translator]; YAKOVLEV,
Ye.B. [translator]; SMIRNOV, V.I., redaktor; ROMANOVICH, G.P., re-
daktor; KLIMENTIKO, S.V., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Regenerated ore deposits; a collection of articles. Translated
from the German, French, and Polish] Rudnye regenerirovанные
mestorozhdeniya; sbornik, statei. Perevod s nemetskogo, fran-
tsuzskogo i pol'skogo IU.S.Borodaeva, E.F.Zimnokh, i Ye.B.
Iakovlevoi. Pod red. i s predisl. V.I.Smirnova. Moskva, Izd-
vo inostr.lit-ry, 1957. 251 p.
(Ore deposits) (MLRA 10:6)

YAKOVLEVA, Ye.B.

Method for studying Paleozoic volcanic rocks as illustrated by the
Rudnyy Altai. Sov. geol. no.61:87-100 '57. (MIRA 11:4)

1. Vsesoyuznyy aerogeologicheskiy treat.
(Altai Mountains--Rocks, Igneous)

SOV-5-58-3-16/39

AUTHORS: Blokhina, L.I., Zaravnyayeva, V.K., Krasivskaya, I.S.,
Petrova, M.A., Tikhomirova, E.I., Yakovleva, Ye.B.

TITLE: Questions of Classification of Volcanogen and Tuffogen Sedimentary Rocks (K voprosu o klassifikatsii obломочных vulkanogenennykh i tufogenno-osadochnykh porod)

PERIODICAL: Byulleten' Moskovskogo obshchestva ispytateley prirody,
Otdel geologicheskiy, 1958, Nr 3, pp 145-146 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This is a resume of a lecture held on Feb 27, 1958. Experience gained by studying the Paleozoic effusive layers of the Altay, in Kazakhstan and other regions has shown that none of the existing classifications for clastic volcanogen rocks (Vol'f, Ventvors and Vil'yams, Ye.T. Shatalov, Ye.F. Maleyev, N.I. Nakovnik and others) can be utilized completely. General classification principles were examined in the lecture. In as much as the examined rocks were by origin intermediate products between effusive and sedimentary rocks, classification standards were based on the principles of classification of rocks of magmatic (chemical composition) and sedimentary origin (size of fragmentary material). The authors subdivided

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fragmentary rocks into 3 groups according to the nature of the cement: 1) rocks with lavatic cement; 2) rocks with pyroclastic cement; 3) rocks with tuffogenous -sedimentary cement. A short description of these groups together with a table is given.

There is 1 table.

1. Geology--USSR 2. Geology--Study and teaching 3. Rock--Classification

Card 2/2

BLOKHINA, L.I.; KOPTEV-DVORNIKOV, V.S.; LOMIZE, M.G.; PETROVA, M.A.;
TIKHOHIROVA, E.I.; FROLOVA, T.I.; YAKOVLEVA, Ye.B.

Classification and nomenclature of ancient volcanic clastic rocks.
Sov. geol. 2 no.5:73-80 My '59. (MIRA 12:8)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M.V. Lomonosova.
(Volcanic ash, tuff, etc.—Classification)

YAKOVLEVA, Ye.B.

"Automagmatic" breccias in Kazakhstan. Sov.geol. 6 no.8:119-123
(MIRA 16:9)
Ag '63.

1. Molliavskiy Gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Lomonosova.
(Kazakhstan--Breccia)

REZANOV, I.A.; NGO TKHYONG SHAN; SHEYNMANN, Yu.M.; RATS, M.V.; KRUG, O.Yu.;
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KHOROSHILOV, P.I.; CHIKISHEV, A.G.

Brief news. Biul. MOIP. Otd. geol. 40 no.3:122-154 My-Je '65.
(MIRA 18:8)

FAYVILEVICH, G.A.; KOKORIN, G.A.; YAKOVLEVA, Ye.D.; SMIRNOV, Yu.I.

Using methods of color metallography for the analysis of certain
carbides and intermetallic compounds. Sbor. trud. TSNIICHM
no.24:284-300 '62. (MIRA 15:6)
(Alloys--Metallography) (Intermetallic compounds)

YAKOVLEVA, Ye.D.

[Hydrodynamic resistance of banks of tubes in a transverse flow at Re numbers above 70,000] Gidrodinamicheskoe soprotivlenie poperechno-obtekaemykh puchkov trub pri chislakh $Re > 70.000$. Moskva, In-t atomnoi energii AN SSSR, 1960. 39 p.
(MIRA 16:12)

(Hydrodynamics)

8/081/61/000/020/032/089
B117/B147

AUTHOR: Yakovleva, Ye. F.

TITLE: Determination of silicon in ferrotungsten

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 20, 1961, 120, abstract 20D118 (Sb. tr. Tsentr. n.-i. in-t chernoy metallurgii, no. 12, 1960, 57-59)

TEXT: The author developed a method based on fusing a ferrotungsten sample together with $K_2S_2O_7$ and leaching the melt with $H_2C_2O_4$ solution in the presence of NH_4OH . It guarantees a quantitative destruction of the silicon-tungsten complex and the coagulation of SiO_2 separated together with $Fe(OH)_3$. The SiO_2 precipitate left after dissolution of $Fe(OH)_3$ in HCl contains a minor amount of W. Therefore, the Si determination is finished with a treatment of the precipitate with HF and H_2SO_4 . 1 g of the sample (< 200 mesh) is heated in a high porcelain or Pt crucible, first at $400^\circ C$ and then at $900-1000^\circ C$, for 2 hr under periodic stirring with Pt wire. Next, 10 g of $K_2S_2O_7$ is added and fused for 25-30 min at $800-900^\circ C$ until a

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Determination of silicon in ...

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homogeneous mass is obtained. After cooling, the melt is heated with 200 ml (milliliters) of $H_2C_2O_4$ and HCl mixture (200 ml of water, 40 ml of saturated $H_2C_2O_4$ solution, and 10 ml of HCl (1 : 1)). Until the separation of $Fe(OH)_3$, a minor NH_4OH excess is added, and concentrated HCl is immediately introduced until dissolution of $Fe(OH)_3$. SiO_2 precipitate is percolated through two dense filters, and washed out, first with a 10% $H_2C_2O_4$ solution containing 20 milliliters of HCl (1 : 1) in 1 liter, and then with hot HCl (5 : 95). Filter and precipitate are calcined in a Pt crucible at $1000^{\circ}C$, weighed, treated with HF and H_2SO_4 , annealed once more at $\leq 800-850^{\circ}C$, and weighed again. The accuracy of the method is $\pm 0.06\%$. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

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